The Washington Times.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1901.

FOUR COLUMNS WITH A HISTORY.

Only Relics of the Capitol Burned in 1814.

NOW STAND IN AN HUMBLER PLACE

Supporting the Lobby Entrance of a Down-Town Hostelry - Old Elave Cells in the Same Building for Convenience of Traders.

Every student of American history t aware of the fact that during the war o 1812 the British under General Ross is 1814 advanced upon this city from the Cherapenke and set fire to the Capitol which was almost unifrely destroyed. When peace had been declared the Government started to build the new and present Capitol, and as a preliminary to the same, set about clearing away the charred remains of the old structure.

Now, in the burning of the old Capitol the fire falled to reach a certain quarter of the building in which there were two very handcome marble columns, as well as two square-cornered pilasters of the same material, and in clearing the site these columns were sold to some enterprising parties, who were then erecting the St. Charles Botel at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Third Street, which building is still standing.

Reminders of Past History. Erected in 1829, this building has remained a hotel ever since. The marble columns and pilasters above mentioned stood on either side of the main entrance to the office or lobby. Passing along Pennsylvania Avenue people see these marble columns and take it for granted that they are of wood, painted to represent marble, and in harmony with the rest of their surroundings. A closer inspection, however, discloses that they are of fine markle, elegantly chiscled and careed at the top in imitation of lotus leaves, and then the wayfarer wenders how they came to be here.

All four columns are of some variety of Italian marble, which in color is white with blue-black faultings. The columns are, today, all that is left of the first Capitol of the United States, and when the time comes, as come it will, to second ich this oid buttding to make room for a larger and more modern structure, the Government should not fail to secure these insteresting relies for the National

The Slave Enrracoons.

John R. Spenra in his interesting work, entitled, "The American Slave Trade," states that in post-bellum times Alexandrin, Va., "was the Omaha of the human cattle trade," and that Washington was not far behind. Prier to the Civil War the States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri did a thriving busimulatto slaves for the plantations of the far South, and Spears does not exaggerate when he says that "Washington had, in those days, numerous harracons," or

slave gards.
One of these slave murkets, stockades, or barracoons, was located on the southerst corner of Eighth and B Streets arrangement, quite un improvement in its day, where the negroes, "likely fellows," were given a bath, and fixed up generally so as to present a fine appearance when

Shower Bath for New Uses.

When the war came on this barracoon was selzed by the Government, and turned into a guard house for refractory sol-These in charge soon found use for the shower bath apparatus; for, whenever an inchrining soldier was brought in, no matter how cold the weather, he was given the full benefit of the los-cold water from Robey's shower bath, which never failed as a schering agent.

never failed as a schering agent.

A rival barracoon; in fact the largest in Washington, was located where Police Hendquarters now stands, and did a hig business. The alayes destined for South Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States, were loaded on vessels down at the Sixth Street wharf and sent crew, and steered the vernet into the har-ber of Nassau, capital of the Bahama Islands, which, belot ing to England, was free soil, and where the courts never fail-

The remains of these old slave stock-ades and markets have long since disap-peared, but what is more interesting than any remaining slave barracoon, and what

Reaching the corner on which this ancient building is slighted, one notices that the sidewalk in front of the hotel on B keyed fast over the apertures

A person weaters what they were ever intended for. They do not enver sewers, nor subways, nor is there the nlightest trace of a gutter, or drain, leading to

them.

Descending into the basement of the hotol the old St. Charles), one begins to gather a faint notion of what it all means Separated from the building proper by a long and narrow alleyway running under the verands, or gallery, is a brick wall, with six massive iron doors, grated like those of a prison, guarding a sim-

Where Slaves Were Kept.

Passing through one of these doors, one discovers that some aix or eight immense arched cells, with walls of stone, extend erched cells, with walls of stone, extend will say with Cain. 'My punishment is for a length of nearly thirty feet out greater than I can bear." under B Street and Pennsylvain Avenue. The perforated manhole covers above give light and ventilation, and the cells lead into one another through grated from

These cells have not been used since 1860. For what purpose, then, were they

Planters who came to this city to buy slaves, and that class of men known to the North as glave traders, and to the oth as "speculators," stopped at the old. Charles. Semetimes they remained a Those who built the St Charles were men of business and affairs, and they exceed this curious old structure with the aspectation of securing the planters' patrenage, and of driving rival concerns out of business.

Generatee Against Loss.

At the same time that they utilized he murble columns of the old Capitol ornamental attractions they construct as ornamental attractions may consider the street m which their guests could keep their property in safety until they were ready to leave. It proved a great success. The propertetors posted a guarantee, agreeing a pay the full value of any negree who might cucupe from these calls. Here the planters obtained feed and entertainment both for themselves and their busine attle, who were well cared for in the same, dry cells under the payeagent at so rm, dry cells under the payement at so

much a head.

The old St. Charles also maintained a famous cafe in the basement in the old days, which is now used as a lumber room for old olds and ends. The hand-point tiled floor of this one-time cafe has never been disturbed, and can still be seen under the piles of asbris.

MAY BE IN HENLEY REGATTA. Pennsylvania Boat Crew Considers

Entering the Contest. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.-The Univeratta again next year. They will also ow in the Iriah regatin, for which Lord lustice O'Brien, of Iroland, has offered a

megalificent trophy if it is decided to send an eight to England.

An invitation has just been received by Chairman Thomas Reath, and will at once be taken up by the Red and Blue rowing officials. The winner of these races will be champion crew of the

TALK ON THE TARIFF GOING ON FOREVER.

MANY SPEECHES TO BE MADE.

Numerous Enquiries at the National Library for Literature of That Sort-Humorous Incidents of. Former Debates.

The numerous inquiries at the Library of Congress for tariff and reciprocity litrature indicate that these old favorites in the political reprioire will hold the boards on Capitol Hill a fair share of the time this winter. Tariff, protection, free trade-these subjects are as old as in the country's political history when they were not discussed.

The slavery agitation, the civil war, and the reconstruction period throw the tariff into the background for a long time, rethat when James G. Blaine, in 1884, made protection one of the leading issues, the masses and many Congressmen were little acquainted with that topic, old as it is, About that time the Librarian of Con-

gross received this note; "My Dear Spofford; Will you please send to my house whatever works on the tariff, protection, and free trade you may happen to have in the library. I will see that they are returned in a day or two, as soon as I have read them. Yours, "JOHN A. LOGAN."

Got Them in Wagon Loads,

The next day, while the Senator was a lunch, up drove two express wagons, loaded with books of every size and description. One of the drivers handed the Sena-

"Dear Senator: I send herewith two wagon loads of the books. Will send two more this afternoon. Will send the rest omerrow, if I can get at it, but our

tomorrow, if I can get at it, but our clerks are so busy just now that I can't promise you for certain. Yours.

"A. R. SPOFFORD."

Sonator Logan sent the hooks back as soon as he could but he thought the joke on himself such a good one that he was the first to tell it.

Alexander Hamilton, the father of the tariff system, had Thomas Jefferson pitted agoingt this is discussion. Jefferson

Calboun-I consider a tariff decidely -Alas! this reminds me of what would gladly forget in thege halls would gladly forget in the

id was not discussed in 1818. lay-Very true, and the reason was, re was no statesman then so reckless What Roger Q. Mills Said.

Here is an extract from a speech by Reger Q. Mills, when the Mills bill was

"A hundred years ago they thought that

free list, Representative Proctor of Ver-ment, now a Senator, said: wes when Cain slew his brother Abel, who was a keeper of sheep. The motives and purposes which actuated Cain were plainly the same as those which actuate his followers today. It was jealously of a preferred and protected industry. Cain was a tiller of the ground and brought the fruits of the ground an effecting unto the Lord. Abel brought the firstlings of his flock and the Lord had exceed unto Abel and to his offering but into Cain and his offering he had not re-

The punishment meted out to Cain fairly foreshadowed that which shall be meted out to the promoters of the Wilson bill. A mark will be set upon them, and

A Kentuckian's Comment.

Asher G. Caruth of Kentucky: thought the grasp of the taxgatherer stopped at the edge of the grave; that when we passed to another land it was world where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

"But sir they pursue a man even be yend the tomb. Netwithstanding that the tariff has saxed the shroud in which the corpse is clad, nothwithstanding it has taxed the coffin in which he is placed, they now come along to tax the grave-stone that is erected over him. My God! the barracoons, consequently, when they purchased one or several negroes they had to have some place to keep them until takes as its property of the place of the

BOONTOHUNGRY AND DESTITUTE.

Beneficent Work of Central Union Mission.

MEALS AND LODGING FOR WORK.

Interior Appointments of the Mission Building-Religious Services -Care Exercised for Body and Soul-Results are Gratifying.

"Central Union Michon," over a building on the south side of Louisiana Avenue, near Market Space, becomes of expectal interest to the houseless and destitute wayfarer. If willing to work, this wego district by a plurality of 7,692. ity of Pennsylvania crew will, in all sign menns to him a meal and a lodging probability, compete at the Henley re- He enters, makes known his wants, and GRANT'S KINDNESS meals and lodging can be had in exchange for wood-sawing. Gentlemen whose misfortunes are the

result of constitutional antipathy to any kind of exertion except walking-or, in other words, tramps-have no standing at the missis If an applicant says he is hungry, he must either saw wood for his menl or move along. It is needless to say that, during the bracing air of the cold season

the ragged, the exercise of wood-sawing is rather grateful than otherwise. Appointments of the Institution.

bracing to the well-clad, but pitiless to

Lodging is smedfed in one great dorm tory, which provides for eighty-five persens; those who can pay a trifle more, and who are more exclusive in their tastes, can be accommodated with separate rooms. There are, frequently, as many as two hundred lodgers at the mis sion in winter time; waifs and strays who have drifted here from various quarters and whose constant care it is to keep body and soul together. There are two large dining rooms. Ten cents will pay for a night's lodging, or a wholesome

There is an auditorium on the first floor scating 360 persons. Another large hall on the second floor, sents 1,200. Beside the Government and have probably been the auditoriums there are on the first party issues more years than any other and second floors the chapel, reading subjects, yet there have been long periods. in tory are on the other floors. The n which contains newsy inform

Religious Services. Meetings are held in the chapel at th mission building every afternoon, as well as Sunday afterneous and evenings. There s a morning service of prayers for the ed to atlend. A song-service is a great feature of these meetings, and the strains of devotional munic can be heard by the

gation within.

The services are generally conducted

spectively as the Men's Band, the Wom-en's Band, and the Workers' Union. The numerous branches are carried on through the mid of these three organizations.

The Gospel Wagan.

One of the most prominent features of the work of the relation is the Gaspel means for addressing street audiences.
One of the Gespel wagons is stationed every night of the week, when weather permits, at Market Space, and both are constantly employed on Sunday. The following recent report of a Gospel wagon, every neglective from the "Mission Bulletin" may be taken as typical: wagon. There are two of these wehicle

be taken as typical:
"The Union street wagon meeting was
a real pentecostal occasion last Sunday.
There were no cloven tangues nor rushing winds, but there was the manifest power of the Holy Spirit. There was althful jamyer, an earnest proclamation of the Gospel warning and the gratious Invitation

Tenrs of Penitence.

in the arena of discussion a few years "There were fears of penitence and of carnest recking of the Lord. There were many requests for prayer. It does not once that three years would be enough, and after a while he said that nine years was all he wanted. But here we are celebrating our one handred and tenth anniversary as a nation, and that infant is yet muling and pukin in its narse's Christ, and a vision of the blemedness of Christ, and a vision of the blemedness of Christ, and a vision of the blessedness of the redeemed. We shall hear from them to twenty hands were raised for prayer

Progress of the Work.

The mission is now in the seventeenth year of its existence. It is under the ontrol of a board of directors, composed of leading laymen. There is, besides, the Ministerial Amociate Council, composed of pastors of the several churches of the city. These todies hold regular meet-ings at which the interests of the min-sion are thoroughly considered, and per-

sonal direction is given it.
"The mission," says Dr. Ö. F. Presbroy,
"from its beginning has devoted itself to
reaching that great unchurched mass

three churches of all denominations have contributed to the support of the mission.

* * * Scarce a church in the city can be found that is not in some way identified with the erangelistic work of the mission. The converts are new found in ill parts of the country. They are ener-ctic workers, superintendents of rescue sissions, ministers of the gospel, evan-oliets, and doing work for the Master cherever found."

wherever found."
It may be noted in conclusion that the building new occupied by the mission was once the Scalon Hotel, and later the city pentalfice. It rould, assuredly, serve no nobler aim than in its present capacity.

NEW YORK'S VOTE CANVASSED. Large Majority in Favor of a Consti-

tutional Amendment. ALBANY, N. Y., Doc. 11.-The State Board of Canvassers today met and canvassed the vote of the Last election, show ing the Constitutional amendment, which, n effect, prohibits exempting church lands from taxation, to have a majority vote in favor of its adoption of 45,535. William D. Barnes, and Morion E. Lewis,

JOKINGLY PROMISED HER A PLACE

TO AN APPLE GIRL.

Was Reminded by Her of His Pledge After He Had Become President and Caused the Appointment

Stories of herces, especially after their eath, are most likely to be taken with grain of sait; but here is one of President Grant, or rather a continued story f Grant an General and as President, which is altogether new, and is commit ted to type for the first time.

It would be a characteristic story but for the modesty which velicd the grim warrior's gentler deeds; but as rare as may be the public knowledge of such this one must pass unchallenged on the estimony of living and credible wit-

"Little and-faced Mary," the apple girl. was a well-known figure to the corners nd thoroughfares of Washington before General Grant became President, and a short time afterward she and her basket

Mary was not an unattractive girl, and the perpetually sad expression of her face caused all who any her to give her more than a passing notice, and to this fact is fue this little romantic story. The gentleploye, whose office was them, as it is now, on a level with the street.

One bleak wintry day be approach to sok but on the street and naw a gentle-nen examining a basket of apples held by a little girl; but instead of purchasing the man passed on, and for the first time the Governmental official saw Mary's face, and noticed its sadness, which he attributed the control of the control feature of these meetings, and the strains of devotional mutic can be heard by the passer-by floating out upon the Avenue, while the windows darkened by the bodies same, and then told her to come every of the worshipers, tell of a large congreday and he would buy apples from her.

General Grant's Promise. The services are generally conducted by voluteers from the city churches, the various posters taking pains to spare time for participating in these exercises when selling apples to support herself. Among the sen and mean their courses run, ever possible. Several successful exangement of the course was General Grant, who her customers was General Grant, who the stars shine out when the day is do not construct these lines. once craved its charity.

The activities of the institution are centhree organizations known re- Revenue blank-room, Treasury Department. He bought apples from Mary every for her and imaght her how to write.

In their early acquaintance she had told.

Mr. Swingle, in connection with the fact
that General Grant hought apples from

Some years later when Mary was about fifteen and General Grant was President, in her daily visit to Mr. Swingle's of-fice, he said to her:

you a card and you take it right up to

Mary McCarty, (The little girl who used

he remembered her, and asked her what ould do for her. benefit as setting too

big to sell apples on the street any more "Yes, you are Mary," the President inand I thought I would come and remind you of your premise."
"I remember that, toe," gaid the Presi-

In the Bureau of Engraving and Print-

Very well, come back Thursday - (this

Her Appointment.

Frightened at the proceedings-for ne hurried to Mr. Swingle's office, related the circumstances and handed him the unopened letter to read. On seeing its contents Mr. Swingle said:

"Why, Mary, it is your appointment." And so it was. The President had not saited for Mary to return Thursday, but had the appointment made at once, and sent his messenger out to find her and deliver it.

There are many Washingtonians who remember "Little sad-faced Mary" and who may have woulded at her sudden disappearance from the atreet with her basket of apples. They will know now for the first time that it was one of President Grant's happy "removals."

IN POETIC FORM

Chinamen's Trick of Circulating Tickets.

TRYING TO BEAT POSTAL LAWS.

Americanized Celestial's Explanation of the Device - Letters Stricken from Stanzas Indicate Number to Be Played.

There is a law on the statute books brough the mails advertisements relating to lotteries; and postal laws and nit to the Department for a ruling all lottery advertisements which are questionably violations of the law.

The postmasters not only obey this egulation conscientiously by submitting an guessing contests, offers of prizes to persons who estimate nearest the number of seeds contained in a pumpkin, or the number of grains of corn which can be picked up in a given time by a Plymouth Rock hen that has been deprived of food for 24 hours. But metimes advertisements are received which are questionable on account of the language used.

Thus, if a German circular is receive d with the words "Loose" or "Gekinne," or a circular in Polish containing the word "Lotterie," or in som other language with the magic words on it, they are post-haste sent to the Department for opinion as to whether a fraud order should be issued. The Department experts on lottery questions erret them to the bottom, however whether Polish, Hungarian, Italian, or whatever kind may be presented.

But a veritable "Chinese puzzle" was presented to the Department last week. t came from one of the Western States. The postmaster in question submitted a was non-mallable, and adding, evident- straight blade, with a braus hilt; its story ly as an incensive to investigation, that is identified with that of General McPherhe was advised "the paper was a Chi- son's family from a remote period.

ese lettery tieftet." there professes shill in that style of home of the clan was in the Middle High- peachment.

Lee read slowly and brought out the

poetic rhythm of a composition which might have been taken for a graduation earny or poem. Ine following is the first

Of course, the lottery expert could not day, became interested in her, supplied der. But there was a marginal note in her with pens, ink, and paper, set copies. Chinese hieroglyphics, and thinking it the

Afraid of His Life.

"Me no leader," replied Lee. "Don't that mean anything? "Yes, namee of lettely man, yessir," re-

onded the almond-eyed Asiatic. "Tell me about it," the Postoffice In-Then Lee loosee his head," replied Lee rembre and mouraful tones.

Persuasion was in vain, for Lee, de-lared he would be killed if he told more

The only recourse the inspector had was to heat up another Chinaman and use inferent faction to gain the knowledge

This little outward sign gave the Post-

tohn would have to travel in admitting a tonewledge of the game and he explained, and the following is the explanation of

An Explanation at Last. The premoter of the lettery has the ingle character contained on the slip rereduced on separate slips of paper tirred with a magic wand. Thirty of hem are picked out by a blindfolded Thinaman and put late a opaque jar ready for wac. The balance are consigned to th

Then the fickets-a square bit of pape other times by mail if Uncle Sam's estal agents are not watching. Then ich who desires to play simply blots out he poetry thus disfigured with his remit ance to the lettery operator.

cters on the different tickets, each man as he has shown his ability to guers the contents of the jar. KAISER DECORATED ITO.

Japanese Presented With Order of

Black Engle.

RERLIN, Dec. 14.-Emperor William received Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman and former Prime Minister, for half an hour today. When the marquis we have proof in his own words, for does was leaving the Emperor presented him with the Order of the Black Eagle. with the Order of the Black Eagle.

TRAIN GOES INTO RIVER. Bridge at Troy, Ohio, Collapses With Disasirous Results.

TROY, Ohlo, Drc. 14.—The exat span of ig Four bridge across the Miami River e mile east of Trope went down this erning at 5 o'clock while the eastbound

freight No. 57 was on it.

The bridge had just recently been inspected by the railroad officials.

By the wreek the fireman, W.S. Clifford, of indianapolis, was killed. His body has not been recovered from the river. No one size was seriously hurt, although the chaffner fireman and conductor were is the cab of the engine at the time happened. The conductor, George Hen-had his right hand badly scalded, but he engineer escaped without a scratch.
The engine and nine freight cars were
ided on top of each other in the rivel
ed and the wreck will be the most costly hat the Big Four Railroad has suffered

A DEGREE FOR MISS GOULD.

Honored by New York University for Eminent Service. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-Miss Helen.

ould was one of five women to receive the honorary degree of master of letters today from New York University for 'eminent service to education" in a commis organization auxiliary to the

The degrees were conferred by Chan-ilor MacCracken at a reception at moon day in the University building, Washtoday in the Carterstry admining, was ingree Square, given by the women's advisory committee of the university. Chancelor MacCracken announced that a gift of \$5,000 hou been received from the president of the woman's advisory ommittee for the establishment of a

STRANGE HISTORY OF AN ANCIENT SWORD

WEAPON OF GENERAL MCPHERSON

Giff to Ancester of Civil War Hero by Richard Coeur de Lion-Now in Possession of Miss Campbell, of This City.

A sword of great interest, once property of the late General Birdseye Mc-Phornon, in in the pussession of Miss Helen Campbell, of this city. The facts square bit of paper covered with Chi- in connection with this weapon are bers of the House. It was, however soon se characters with the stereotype form strange, and the method of their collision still stranger. The sword has a small,

It appears that the McPhersons were, Chinese interpreters are scarce at the In the time of David II, King of Scot-Postoffice Department; in fact, no one land, known as the Clan Chattan. The as counsel in case of contempt or imthere protesses said in that type of the clan was in the Middle Hightongue movement. The lottery expert and the Postolite Department was, therefore, compelled to heat up a Chinese laundryman who knew how to warghe laundryman who knew how to warghe his tengue our way. This Celestial when approached tooked askance, shook his bend and handed the payer hook.

"Can't you read it?" asked the Government official.

"Can't you read it?" asked the Government official.

"Yes," nauwered Lee.

"Yes," nauwered Lee. which the Kaylio clan was exterminated, admission of Kansas was under discusand thereafter the Chattan took the name McPherson, meaning "son of the invincible," This cognomen "McPherson" was originally pronounced "McFearson" (and here again phonetic spelling is em-ployed), but became at length corrupted into its medern form.

Crusader Wins Knighthood.

Before the change in the name of the clan occurred, however, William Chattan, chief of the clan, who was partially Norman by descent, accompanied Richard the French and Foreign (Court for Lion) to the Sensiors arose from their seats and remained standing until the French and remained standing until the French and remained standing until the French and French an Before the change in the name of the England (Cocur de Lion) to the Holy Land, and was present with him at the siege of Jerusalem. At the close of the crusade Richard knighted Chattan, the crusade Richard knighted Chattan, the truspects to their honored visitor. and gave him a sword, the same now owned by Miss Campbell.

of the McPherson family aim ruptedly down to the time of General Mc-Phorson, who wore it upon dress occa-sions, it then having a trass sheath. The general left it among his effects before als inct battle, and after his trugic death all these objects were disposed of, and the historic sword came into the posses-sion of its present owner. There are noticeable some blood stains

on the blade, which must be of great and these stains it has been found im-

How the Sword Was Obtained.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing bout the sword is the manner in which Miss Campbell came to acquire it, and the facts concerning its history, as parrated above. Miss Campbell is a lady of ical compositions being well known in this city, where they have been played at

The faculty, however, upon which Miss

A Spiritual Telephone.

"All this," said Miss Campbell, referring o the story of the sword, "came to me be seans of what I call my telephone. But he voices that I hear are more distinct, ave more of their owners' individuality han those heard through the ordinar elephone. And yet, with me a great deal epends upon the condition of the eather; if the atmosphere is heavy there a faint burning, while on clear days, the ound is very distinct, indeed.
"If was thus, as I sat hear the fire, a

outle of sights ago, between 12 and vision, that the facts I have narrate ame to me. Can I distinguish the votes hi very plainly. They are sometimes the of the living, and sometimes of

No. I do not belong to the Spiritualknowledge of any such sect. edge the existence of the phenomen which I am in direct personal cut

"Why, I have removed my existence from my body, and have appeared and spoken with a dear friend of mine in a distant city. She wished to know when I had died, but I told her I was alive and well. She told me afterward of the occurrence, before I had said a word upon the matter, so you see it was not a delu-

PRIVILEGES OF SENATE FLOOR.

An Honor Rarely Extended in Later Years.

MARK OF GREAT DISTINCTION.

Only Extended to Presidents on Three Occasions - Visitors of Prominence Complimented by the Upper House of Congress.

The privilege of the floor of the Senate an honor of late years rarely conferred by that tribunal. The President of the United States seems never to have exercised his right to annear upon the floor of the Senate during a regular session save twice before the Government moved to Washington-on August 22 and 24, 1789-and on the occasion when Fresident

John Adams read his message in 1800, On December 7, 1833, a resolution was dopted recognizing the existence of the privilege of the members of the House and their clerk, heads of departments. everal officers of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, the President's Secretary, Federal judges, foreign Ministers and their secretaries, versons who had received the thanks of Congress by name, commissioners of the Navy Board, Governors of States or Territories, persons sho had been heads of departments or aembers of either branch of the Legislature, and, at the discretion of the Presiient of the Senate, members of the legisatures of foreign Governments in amity with the United States, to appear upon the floor of the Senate.

The Rule Amended.

The rule was amended from time to time so as to include several officials of the army and navy, together with the derk and reporter of the Supreme Court; and in 1838, certain reporters of newspa-

pers were given the privilege. When the Senate moved into its present chamber, in 1858, the privilege was cut down to officers of the Senate and memextended so as to embrace various Fed-cial officials, and in 1872, the private sec-returies of the Sepators were also admit-ted. Contestants for seats have uniform-by been admitted until the settlement of

The Senate has honored, on some occasions, distinguished visitors by according them the privilege of the floor. December 9, 1824, at 1 o'clock, Lafayette, in cordance with a prestranged plan, was conducted into the chamber by a com-mittee appointed for that purpose, and in-troduced by Mr. Barbour, its chairman,

The ex-Fresident of the Republic of Texas was admitted to the floor of the Senate by unanimous consent February 17, 1842; and the Rev. Theobald Matthew,

the great advocate of temperance, once received a like honor, through the efforts of Mr. Clay, who aspeed in favor of the resolution in opposition to Senators Calhoun, Dawson, and Foote.

Honored as Was Lafayette. On January 5, 1853, at 1 o'clock, Louis Kossuth was conducted into the chamher of the Senate by a committee appeinted for that purpose, it baving been reported by the committee and agreed to by the Senate that the same ceremonics should be held in his honor as in that of Lainyette. Mr. Shields, as chairman

dressed him as follows:
"Louis Kossuth, I welcome you to the Senate of the United States, The committee will conduct you to the seat which I have caused to be prepared for you." ruonally with the distinguished Hun-

Officers and Soldiers Honored.

The others and soldiers of the war of

siz, then holding a convention in the

city, received, on January 9, 1855, the unprecedented honor of an invitation to becupy seats upon the floor of the Senate without the bar during the progress of their convention.

On February 6, 1860, the ex-President of the Republic of Bollvin was admitted to the floor of the Senate. On January 13, 1865, upon announcement by Mr. Grimes. t the presence in the Senate Chumber of When Admiral Farragut, the first officer in the navy upon when the title had been conferred, the Sanate, by amanimous consent took a recess of ten minutes to ex-

for that day only was extended to the af-drers and members of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, then on a visit to

George Bancroft, the filstorian, was, on famuary S, 1879, tendered the privilege of the floor of the Fenate, which he continned to enjoy during the remainder of his life. Though the resolution, reported by earliest in the line of those now living,"

massed unanimously on March 5, 1881, was accorded the privilege of the floor of the Senate during his stay in Washington. No Con! Shoringe at Nowfolk,

Winfield S. Hancock, by a resolution

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 14.-The scarcity of noft coal reported to prevail at other points is not apparent here. The demand is heavy and shipments of Pocahontas coal from here for the week ending yea-terday aggregate in round figures 50,000 tons. The bulk of this went to New Eng-land points, though some went to foreign